Amngements.

ADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Old Homestead.

(ERICAN THEATRD—8—Daughter of the Regiment.

IOU—8:30—The Furple Lady.

SINO—8—10 Gay Parce.

RNEGIE HALL—8:15—Joseffy Piano-Recital.

LIYS THEATRD—7:45—The Great Ruby.

EN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph. DEEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert, and Cinemastoryabh.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Lord and Lady Alsy.

CARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The French Maid.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:18—A Reign of Error.

HERAID SQUARE THEATRE—8—Merchant of Venice.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Rip Van Winkle.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—Sis Weiss Erwas.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:16—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:16—Colinette.

LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—Rupert of Hentrau.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Creus.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Because She

MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Last Piano Recital.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8:10—A Gilded Fool.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. tolio p. m.

PARITMERS 10-12-30 to 11—Continuous Performance.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Further details of the disappearance of Lieutenant Gilmore and fourteen men of the gunboat Yorktown while trying to rescue a beleaguered Spanish garrison in the Philippearance at Manila, John Barrison and Manila, of the gunboat Yorktown while trying to reside a beleaguered Spanish garrison in the Philippines have been received at Manila; John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, says no ground exists for gloomy forebodings regarding American operations in the Philippines. — The House of Commons rejected on second reading the bill to repeal the Irish Coercion act of 1887. — The Earl of Roslyn announces that he has abandoned his proposed tour of America under the management of Charles Frohman. — Serious students' riots have occurred at the University of Kleff, Russia. — Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was observed by the Conservatives in London; A. J. Balfour addressed the Primrose League at Albert Hail. — Public opinion in Havana does not sustain the obstruction by the Spanish element of the proposed legal reforms on the island; General Gomez will issue a manifesto favoring an American protectorate until a stable government has been established in Cuba.

DOMESTIC.—The Administration has decided

DOMESTIC.—The Administration has decided a send 14,000 Regular troops as reinforcements of General Otis in the Philippines. ——— A gang counterfeiters whose operations caused Se of counterfeiters whose operations caused secretary Gage to call in an entire issue of sliver certificates has been arrested by Secret Service officers. —— Bartlett Tripp and Baron von Sternberg, of the Samoan High Commission, left Washington for their post at Apia.

The Army Beef Court of Inquiry began the review of the testimony taken, and it is said, may The Army Beef Court of Inquiry began the review of the testimony taken, and, it is said, may finish its work this week. — The final ballot of the Pennsylvania Legislature for Senator to succeed Quay was taken without resulting in a choice: the Legislature finally adjourned to-day. — Surprise was caused in the trial of M. S. Quay, in Philadelphia, by the sudden end of the prosecution; the case for the defence will begin to-day. — The lives of three children were lost by the burning of an orphan asylum in Indlost by the burning of an orphan asylum in Indiana. Governor Roosevelt nominated three new managers of the Elmira Reformatory, and Superintendent Brockway will probably be re-

CITY.-Stocks were irregular at small final CITY.—Stocks were irregular at small find changes. — The workingmen's dinner in memory of Jefferson was held at the Grand Central Palace; Colonel Bryan was the chief speaker. — Judge Newburger again found fault with the District-Attorney's office on account of its method in preparing cases.

Many visitors thronged the United States cruiser Raleigh yesterday; in the afternoon Captain Coghlan was the guest of the Transportation Club.

Members of the Rapid Transit Board expressed the hope that the bill at Albany would pass — Winners at Aqueduct: Prince of Wales, Garterless, Nautch Girl, Boney Boy, Shoreham, Rare Perfume.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 58%.

MR. CROKER'S MISTAKE. Many intelligent persons do not realize how much Mr. Croker has exposed of himself and the objects and conduct of his organization Men in this age think it fine to be in so great a hurry that they cannot wade through long reports, even in order to know what they are doing or ought to do. But when a few salient facts have caught public attention intelligent and reading men then make haste to catch up as to the main features of the business, and form their own inferences as to the rest. Thus Mr. Croker turns down a good judge who will not obey his orders, the judges appoint referees, the referees send auction sales almost exclusively to one firm in which Mr. Croker is a partner, and from it he testifies his income is about \$30,000 a year, and he declares that he is working for his own pocket all the time. A fireproofing concern has been practically shut out by the Buildings Department until Mr. Croker's son becomes a large shareholder, and then gets from the Buildings Department more favors than any other concern, and Mr. Croker refuses to tell whether he gave his son money to buy the stock. Knowing Mr. Croker's control of all departments, and the control of the departments over all kinds of business in the city, people see what vast opportunities there are for making money out of the public. Then when Mr. Croker once shows what kind of man he is and how he makes money, and that he and his associates are working for their pockets all the time, intelligent men conclude that all departments are worked in the same way. that the business of making money out of the city is pushed to the utmost, and that it makes no real difference whether other details of evidence are given or not.

That is one side of the matter, but there is another. Mr. Croker testifies that the people have voted for government by Tammany Hall because they wanted just that kind of government. Repeatedly he flings at the committee with triumph the statement that his organization and its methods are just what the majority wanted, because they voted for it. This has a measure of truth in it. There is a great body of voters who are so ignorant that no disclosure by committees will ever reach them, nor will they ever know how the city is governed and plundered by Mr. Croker's organization. Yet the blind support of this ignorant mob really belongs to the organization which secures it. There is a large body of voters whose occupa- Here there appears an increase of 50 per cent tions and associations are vicious or criminal, and who always prefer the city government | corresponding increase not only in many forms which nurses vice and crime in order to get a big revenue by blackmailing vice and crime. To material into shape for use, but also in other the support of that element also the organization is entitled. Then the sharers in the booty number many thousand-the officers and employes and hired laborers whose earnings dend upon the organization they uphold at the

It is Mr. Croker's belief and insolent beast that these elements form a majority. The igporant, who never will know or care how the city is plundered; the vicious and criminal, who int a blackmailing instead of a suppressing government, and the hirelings who share the sumption of pig-iron increases.

the city the kind of government he gives it. There is nothing surprising in the cynical contempt he shows for public opinion, as he understands it. If the elements which support him were in fact a majority his contempt would be entirely justified. There would be not the slightest reason why he should not treat the New-York public as his milch cow, to be visited for profit twice a day, and ordered to "hoist" when it gets in the way of the milking. Mr. Croker's contempt is a blunder only because the body of ignorance is not as large as he thinks. The hirelings he can number, and the votes cast by the vicious and criminal classes he can measure closely. But he does not know how many thousands of those considered hopelessly ignorant can be made to see how he and his associates are plundering the

Those who work much among the poor know how strong with them are the feelings of humanity and decency and the sense of justice. Men who have much contact with the working classes know how they resent the getting of great wealth by dishonest use of power given as a trust by their votes. The majority of which Mr. Croker boasts includes many thousand men who do not belong to the intelligent or reading class, it is true, and yet can be made to understand what it means to pocket \$30,000 a year by controlling judgeships, and how miliions are made by "working for the pocket all the time" with all branches of the city government, and blackmailing every kind of lawbreakers. These thousands of voters cast their ballots for the Tammany organization, not because they knew, but because they did not know what Mr. Croker himself has shown on the witness stand. When the men whose lives are full of trial, or who work hard all day for \$2 or \$3, learn how Mr. Croker and his assoclates get hundreds of dollars a day for doing nothing except plundering the city by misuse of power given by voters, he may find that his contempt for public opinion has been a fatal mistake.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

The instructions given to the Samoan Commissioners, which are in all essential respects the same to the representatives of all three nations, bear out the forecasts made hitherto impossible that the three greatest nations in the world should seriously quarrel over the acts of some minor functionaries in a remote and comparatively unimportant part of the globe. We have felt entire confidence from the outset that the Governments would "get together," and that when they did so a way would be found, first of restoring peace and the supremacy of law in Samoa, and after that of adjusting more or less permanently the relations of the Powers concerned in that island group. The Governments have "got together," and the result is an agreement upon a plan which is at once reasonable and practical, and which offers good promise of a speedy settlement of the questions at issue.

The Commission goes with supreme power under the treaty. That is the first and most important point to be noticed. It will be itself the government of the islands. The consuls, the Municipal President, the Chief Justice himself, must all take back seats, and let the Commission rule in all things. That is a wise provision, for it places in authority men who have no prejudices formed by the recent occurrences at Apia. There is good reason for confidence in the representatives of this country who are now at Apia. But in the nature of the case it must be difficult, if not impossible, for them to take as calm and impartial a view of the situation as another who has not been for weeks fighting all day and watching all night can take. And certainly three men representing the three Powers who go out there now will have a far better chance of agreeing among themselves than three who have been there for a time and have been more or less at log-

Thus taking control, the Commission will first restore peace. In that work it will, of course, whom it temporarily supersedes. The Commission will be consuls, and the consuls will be its servants. The Commission will be the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Chambers will be subject to its orders. Having restored peace, it will investigate thoroughly the entire situation and the causes of the recent and present troubles. It will consider the kingship question, and even the treaty itself, and what modifications of that instrument are necessary or desirable. Its action in restoring peace and doing all other needful things under the treaty must be unanimous, and will be conclusive. The treaty itself may be suspended by unanimous vote of the Commission, pending action of the Governments. To what extent the reports and recommendations of the Commission will also be unanimous remains to be seen. But we shall not be surprised to find the agreement among the three members far closer than might be expected from the bitterness of recent controversies; so close, indeed, that its recommendations may be easily transformed into treaty stipulations by the three Powers. The Powers are proceeding in exactly the right way, and the right way usually leads to a right

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES.

No idea can be formed of the actual expansion of business unless data regarding some of the great industries are taken into account. A vast quantity of work is now done by combinations or consolidations which did not exist a few years ago, and which do not have to pay separate firms or companies for their products in each step toward the final distribution, so that the aggregate of settlements or exchanges arising from the work of such industries may be smaller than it formerly was, although the production is larger. But when the work actually accomplished in the different industries is considered a surprising expansion appears. The iron and steel industry may be taken as an illustraten, notwithstanding that its growth has been greater than that of some other branches of manufacture, because the demand for this product indicates pretty definitely the rate of increase in many other industries which use various forms of iron and steel as materials, or which require machinery or tools, cars, rails and vessels in proportion to the business they

are doing. In the fiscal year 1890, nearly corresponding with the census year, the actual consumption of pig-iron in all forms of manufacture in this country was slightly less than eight million tons. In the calendar year 1898 it was slightly over twelve million tons, and will evidently be more in the fiscal year which ends with next June. in the quantities consumed, which indicates a of iron and steel manufacture which put the industries in great number. The iron manufacture employed over three hundred thousand hands, according to the last census, and therefore must now employ not far from four hundred and fifty thousand, whose wages doubtless exceed \$250,000,000 yearly. The growth of such an industry necessarily adds much to the producing power of the people, and, moreover, the figures do not include the great number of miners of ore, coal and limestone, who must increase in number and production as the con-

This advance of fully 50 per cent indicates

belief to outvote all others and to fasten upon | primarily a marked increase in the production of steel rails, cars and car materials, and other equipment for rail transportation, and it is no secret that the growth in that direction has been large. But it has been even greater in the building of vessels for the lakes to transport ore, coal, finished products of manufacture and the grain and other products from the Northwest, and also in building vessels for ocean service. All this building implies expansion in various forms of industry and trade. Another branch of industry whose growth is plainly indicated is that of building in cities and towns, where steel structures have been largely used of late, and although consumption of iron in these forms covers only a fraction of the aggregate its increase has been more than 50 per cent, and implies a gain of more than half in the building industry. Respecting the smaller buildings in which wood is chiefly used the same story is told by the increase of fully one-half in production of nails and builders' hardware.

But there is another part of the consumption, and a very large part, which casts a broader light upon the growth of industries generally. A vast quantity of iron goes into the manufacture of machinery for almost every conceivable use. The consumption in agricultural implements is heavy, and has increased even more than the consumption of iron in the aggregate. The consumption in manufacture of carriages is large, and if it has increased less rapidly than in some other industries it is partly because the use of millions of bicycles has taken their place in some measure, this manufacture also consuming large quantities of iron. The consumption in mining machinery, for coal, ore, gold and silver and other metals, has greatly increased. The manufacture of textile machinery bears witness to the great expansion in such industries, and the use of machines in household and other service has probably gained more within the last ten years than in any previous decade. Then we have important industries, like the manufacture of tinplate and cotton ties, which were known not at all or only slightly ten years ago, and in which great quantities of iron and steel are consumed. The work of about half a million men in this industry is thus an indication of the work done by some millions of workers in many other branches of production. If, on the whole, these have increased by half in nine years-some less without doubt, but others by the most judicious observers. It has seemed as much more-it means a vast expansion of the productive force and of the purchasing power of

NEW-YORK PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

In the matter of harbor facilities at New-York disgust has now given place to rising hope. Perhaps we might say not only hope but exultation, were it not for the classic warning against boasting at putting armor on. At least the armor is being well put on, and it is good armor. The scheme of improvement at our southern seagate is broad, generous and practical. Whether that is the only gate that should be used, and whether in the long battle with the Atlantic Ocean man will always be ahead, may be disputed points. The point beyond dispute is that if we are to continue to depend upon that gate great improvements are necessary, and are now provided for and will promptly be executed in the most satisfactory manner. For we take it that no one, neither contractor nor bureaucrat, will dare, even if so inclined, to mark this work with the wretched paltering and delay and shiftiness that have been characteristic of the work at the other end of the harbor. We believe the merchants of New-York and the shipowners of London and Liverpool and Hamburg may now rest in the assurance that at the earliest possible date there will be a channel between the wharves of this city and the Atlantic Ocean which the largest ships may traverse at all times with perfect freedom from danger of grounding or fouling. That is what New-York imperatively needs. That is what it is going to

For this happy assurance, the first and a long step toward that general scheme of harbor and terminal improvements which the interests of the metropolis require, acknowledgments are therefor. We shall not incur the reproach of invidiousness, however, in saying that gratitude is first of all due to the enlightened chairman of the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, who has long shown himself the stanch and unselfish friend of this port, and to whose effective efforts the present auspicious state of affairs is chiefly due. We have already announced that a dinner is to be given to Senator Frye next week by the principal commercial bodies of New-York in recognition of his services in this matter. It will be a fitting and weil-deserved tribute. It will be paid in this city, where the immediate results of Senator Frye's statesmanship will first be felt. It will be paid by organizations which in a true sense are not local, but representative of the whole Empire State, to whose prosperity the commerce of New-York City is so essential. We are confident it will command the approbation and sympathetic regard of the entire Nation, which finds here its chief and best gateway of communication with all the world

The Governor is pleased over the enactment of the Civil Service law. So are all good citi-

We hope Mr. Joseph J. Little will not fail to go to the circus in the cause of education and the public peace. The managers have a large and instructive collection of animals, including the Australian emu, a bird so slight of wing as to suggest the extinct dodo. If Mr. Little should go and study all the strange animals it might so increase his knowledge that there would be less danger of people calling him names he did not understand. save him from being made ridiculous, and at the same time give one less opportunity for his friend Mr. Gardiner to display his incompetence. By all means Mr. Little ought to go to

A flashlight picture of Jefferson in the shades looking down on the Gargantuan, tumultuary and discordant dinners gorged in his name would be an interesting image to the disunited Democracy, and would probably exhibit the great man in the act of holding his nose.

The dirty and disease-spreading court Bible has at last been abolished. The only wonder is that the kissing custom survived so long.

With the arrival at Washington of the new Spanish Minister, the Duke of Arcos, we may hope for the beginning of a long period of amicable relations between the United States and Spain, to which no effort of friendship or reasonable concession on our part will be want-

It is well to remember that pneumonia, which always attends strictly to business in the early spring, is in an unusually grim mood this year.

The Democratic bolters of 1896 can get back into the wagon on proof of repentance, but are informed beforehand that permission to ride does not imply an invitation to drive.

It is represented by its advocates that the State Constabulary bill is pretty certain to be passed, but there is a remarkable withholding of reasons for its passage. This amounts to an acknowledgment that it cannot possibly go through except under the strongest political pressure. Therefore we still maintain that it ought not to go through at all, having never

been presented to the intelligent judgment of the | THE DINNER FOR SENATOR FRYE. Legislature or any considerable part of the

Some people in Massachusetts want the Legislature to revoke the sentence of banishment passed on Roger Williams in 1635. The Supreme Court of the State will probably next be asked to reverse the sentences against the persons executed for witchcraft at Salem. Perhaps we shall soon have an army court-martial to reconsider the case of Major André. Wouldn't it be just as well to give up trying to doctor records and let ancient history take care of it-

The Metropolitan people feel terribly hurt at the suggestion that they were driving a hard bargain, and withdraw their offer, but they do not try to show that the details complained of were not features of a hard bargain.

The almost simultaneous appearance of banditti in Cuba, Porto Rico and some of the Philippines. Negros in particular, is a token either that the island Barabbi have not yet heard of the change of administration, or that they put no confidence in the report. They are not particularly formidable, but are a local nuisance, to be abated as soon as our more pressing engagements in those regions permit.

PERSONAL.

"Joe" Manley, of Maine, now visiting in Mexico, must be surprised at some of the things the Mexican papers are saying about him. For instance, "El Pais," of the City of Mexico, remarks: "In order to explain the sensation which the arrival of the said gentleman has occasioned in Mexico it is sufficient to say that Senor Manley is president of the Republican Executive Committee and a can-didate for President of the United States, and that he has the sympathies of the entire State of Maine. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Manicy was the recipient at the central station of exaggerated ovation, hurrans and other noisy demonstrations which so well become the disposition of those who belong to the utilitarian race, which never loses gold or time."

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, will address the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association at Madison on May 18.

The will of the late Sir William Jenner, M. D. leaves most of his estate, estimated at about \$2,000,000, to his family.

Congressman Charles Curtis, of Kansas, is an Indian of the Kaw tribe. He is a Republican from served three terms in Congress and holds a certifi-cate for a fourth. He is a lawyer by profession, an earnest and accomplished speaker, and the most conspicuous "friend at court" of the red men.

The late Mr. Lean's bequest of £50,000 to the British Museum will enable the authorities to provide adequate room for the files of newspapers, of which there are about \$5,000 volumes already in the Museum, while the yearly accessions amount to something like 1,800 volumes. When the present newspaper-room in the Whyte wing was built, fifteen years ago-and this was done by money left to the Museum by Mr. Whyte likewise for the purpose of extending the library-it was estimated that sufficient space had been obtained for newspapers for the next thirty-five years. The room is now the number of these periodicals has doubled during the last fifteen years. Various expedients have perforce been resorted to, necessarily of a temporary and tentative character, but the resources which Mr. Lean's bequest places at the disposal of the trustees will enable them to prepare a comprehensive scheme to meet the case.

Captain Thomas Francis O'Malley Baines, died recently in San Francisco, was one of the few survivors of the band of Fenians who started an uprising in Ireland in 1865. He was captain in the Papal Zouaves during the war against Victor Emothers, led a Fenian uprising in Ireland, for which he was arrested and sent to the penal settlement in Australia. He was released in 1879 and came to the United States and associated himself with Irish periodicals in this city, Boston and San Fran-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An oyster cocktail, says, "The Buffalo Commercial." "Is one of those things that are not what, they seem, as the editor of a Prohibition paper in a certain town in this State found out when he was sued for libel for publishing highly slanderous remarks about the 'orgles' at a dinner that opened with oyster cocktails and offered lemon ice under the name of some kind of 'punch' half-way through. He supposed an oyster cocktail to be due to many men who have earnestly labored something to drink, instead of oysters immersed in catsup, pepper, vinegar and norserauss that one could not take an oyster cocktail out making a beast of himself in a public place."

"Do you believe in territorial expansion, Miss Willowby?" Willowby?"
"Well, to tell the truth," the beautiful girl replied, "I haven't given enough study to that question to know anything about it."

Mr. Primley twisted his mustache for a moment at the asked.

and then asked:
"Are you in favor of an Anglo-Saxon alliance?"
"Oh, dear, I can't say. I haven't paid any attention to that subject. I confess that I am as ignorant as a child where public matters are con-"Then you haven't become interested in any of

"Then you haven't become interested in any of the reform movements?"
"No. I don't consider myself capable of taking up and discussing those things."
"Do you take much interest in science, and are you in the habit of discussing the beauties of classical music, using technical terms, or are you an amateur literary critic, or do you ever talk to people about the great moral problems that are claiming the attention of so many of our learned women nowadays?"
"No. I'm ashamed to have to confess it, but I have found it impossible to get any of those things through my head sufficiently to dare to talk about them."
"You don't know anything about politics or socialism in its new sense, or the 'Influence of the Compendium as Applied to the Concomitants of Paleolitic Abnegation,' do you?"
"I-I am afraid I don't." she timidly replied.
"Say," he suddenly exclaimed, "will you be my wife?"—(Chicago News.

A man named Adams has been investigating the the pyramids and monuments of mysteries of the pyramids and monuments of Egypt, and has found the phrase "Hip-hip-hurrah" among the early hieroglyphics of that country. The only consolation derivable from this remarkable discovery, "The London Telegraph" observes, "is the argument which may reasonably be de-duced that the presence of these British words among the etymological treasures of Pharaoh-land give us an a priori right to the whole of the Nile Valley." And this theory is strengthened by the fact that, according to Mr. Adams, the hieroglyphic "Hip-hip-hurrah" means, when translated,

"You ought to be more careful, Wille," said the teacher in admonition. "Don't you know what will happen to you if you keep on telling stories?" "Yes, mum," answered the young American, "when I grow up I'll be invited to all the big dinners and made a United States Senator from New-York."—(Kansas City Star.

"A postman belonging to the imperial po at Nganking," says "The North China News," was suddenly and summarily arrested the other one of the high mandarins in that city and thrown into the district magistrate's yamen to bambooed and cangued. Upon inquiry by the postal authorities as to the reason of such arbitrary conduct it appeared that this postman had been guilty of having delivered to his accuser's yamen, in the course of his rounds, an anonymous letter which contained whole pages of cutting sarcasms accusing the receiver of the extortion, etc. The irate mandarin made the unlucky postman responsible for the obnoxious let-ter, saying that he had no right to deliver such matter to his yamen. The commissioner of customs of Wuhu, who had been notified of the affair. extricated the postman from his difficulties,

"Do you think it pays to send our sons to college? Do they obtain the practical experience in money-getting that is so necessary in these days?"
"Well, judging from the experience I have had with my son I should say they did. His practical experience in money-getting increases with every letter that I receive from him."—(Chicago News.

The Easter issue of "The Anamosa Prison Press," ublished by the prisoners of the Iowa State prison,

"Our photographs were taken by the prison artist, and for an amateur he has done a very creditable job. He is a life man and one of the boys whom the management have implicit faith in. Press' appreciates his labor in this assistance, and hopes that his future may be something better than a life within these walls."

Smith?"
"No; he's busy."
"Well. I'll wait."
"He will be busy all day."
"Then I'll come in to-morrow."
"But he saw you through the crack of the door and said to tell you he'd be busy the rest of his life."—(Chicago Record.

MESSRS. ELKINS, GORMAN, PLATT, CULLOM, AND DEPEW TO ATTEND.

Among those who have accepted invitations exended by the representatives of the commercial odies of this city to attend the dinner which will be given for Senator Frye in recognition of his services in obtaining the appropriations for the im-provements of New-York Harbor are Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia; ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Thomas C. Platt. Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew will also be at the dinner, and word has been received that Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, will be pres-

The organizations and other interests which are united in giving this dinner are the Produce Ex-change, the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York, the steamship lines, Cotton Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Associa-tion, the Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade and Transportation, Merchants and Manu-facturers' Board of Trade, Board of Marine Underwriters, National Board of Marine Underwriters, Coffee Exchange and the Metal Exchange.

The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, April 26, in the big ballroom. The Astor Gallery has been reserved as a reception-room. Governor Roosevelt will preside. Subscriptions have been received from prominent men in Boston and Philadelphia, who have asked

for the privilege of attending. For the purpose of completing all the minor arrangements for the dinner, the secretary of the

rangements for the dinner, the secretary of the Executive Committee which has the dinner in charge has been ordered to close the dinner list to-day. Subscriptions are received by the secretary. William R. Corwine, No. 346 Broadway.

The committee has received from C. P. Huntington a letter expressing his regret at not being able to attend. He says:

"My acquaintance with public men and men of affairs has been very wide, the period of it existing over at least sixty years, and it is a personal and genuine satisfaction to me to say that in all that time I have never met a gentleman who, in my opinion, represented more typically and thoroughly the highest type of honorable manhood than Senator Frye. We all like to see a fearless man in the discharge of his duty; one who, whether his convictions may be popular or not, nevertheless has the courage to stand up for them against the clamor of the world. Senator Frye has always dared to do that, and he can ever be relied upon to do it. The services that he has rendered to this country, like the services he has now rendered to New-York State in the matter of her harbor, which is an interest really identical with that of the whole people, call for the appreciation and gratitude of all good citizens."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

WATSON MEDAL AWARDED TO DAVID GILL-MEMBERS OF COUNCIL ELECTED.

Washington, April 19.-The National Academy of Sciences to-day awarded the fifth Watson medal to David Gill, Her Majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope. This medal is awarded in cases of work in astronomy of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the whole scientific world. Mr. Gill perfected the application of the heliometer to astronomical measurements.

The academy elected six members of its council

as follows: Professor Simon Newcomb, of this city; Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution; Arnold Hague, George J. Brush, H. P. Bowditch and John S. Billings.
Charles D. Walcott read an interesting paper on the subject of "Progress in Surveying and Frotection of the United States Forest Preserves."

MAY BE REBUILT IN CENTRAL PARK.

PLAN TO PRESERVE THE OLD HOME OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Architectural League has suggested to the council of the Academy of Design that the building at Fourth-ave, and Twenty-third-st., which was practically the first home of an organization of artists in this city and was modelled after the Doges' Palace in Venice, ought to be preserved. It is to be vacated by the Academy of Design on June I and is to be torn down, but the proposition is to have the building given to the city and rebuilt beside one of the lakes in Central Park as a pleasure house for the public.

THE WHITE EDUCATION BILL.

SAID TO BE A BLOW AT THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF

THE STATE.

Sir: The more the White Education bill, in its later changed form, is considered, the more apparent it becomes that the recent wholesale amendments thereto are mainly in furtherance of the interests of the Department of Public Instruction, which seeks to aggrandize itself by wresting the control of the high schools of the State from the encouraging and elevating supervision of the Re-gents of the University. The high schools have not Huckel, an old friend of the bride's family. The nor can it in any way conduce to their welfare.

The proposed change of name of the Department of Public Instruction to that of State Department of Education, and a similar change of the title of its chief from Superintendent to Commissioner, sig-nifies nothing, except possible obscuring of the essentially selfish purpose sought to be subserved, which it is strange that some very good men fail clearly to see.

One of Superintendent Skinner's claims has been that he should have the control of the high schools, because they are supported by public money. But The Regents of the University are public State officers, equally with the Superinendent, elected in the same way-by the Legislature in joint session-and equally for a public service.

No thoughtful, unblassed person will believe that the Department of Public Instruction, or the essentially same department—under whatever baptism of new name—or any public educational department constituted otherwise than most happily is the Board of Regents of the University, can be kept as free from political domination as the Regents conspicuously have been throughout their entire existence of over a hundred years. And no blight more baneful could fail upon our now most excellent high schools than to have them become the subjects of partisan political strife for their control and exploiting.

They are well off where they are. Let them alone! And tamper not with the method of constituting the Board of Regents of the University. A system well tested and hallowed by the trials and experience of a century, from which naught of evil has came and which has evolved so much of public good, should be speeded on in its beneficent work, and not be threatened with or hampered by idly conceived and immaturely considered alterations, however superficially attractive. This Legislature certainly is too near its end safely to attempt any fundamental changes in our educational system.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 18, 1899. No thoughtful, unbiassed person will believe that

A WILLIAMS TO THE RESCUE To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As one of the five thousand persons who lis tened to George Fred Williams last Saturday night, I ask the privilege of saying a few words in connection with your editorial on "Cases in Point" in your issue of this date. What I wish to say is that I can tell you two ways of strengthening many of your editorials. The first way is to bear in mind that exceptions

prove the rule. Because one or two factory owners the wages of their employes in these days, for the country-your frequent asseverations to the contrary notwithstanding. Nor was Mr. Williams wrong in saying that capitalism makes our school books simply because Dr. Ridpath sat on the platform while Mr. Williams was speaking. Mr. Williams might have added that the editorial chairs and the pulpits of the land are filled with traitors and apostates; for that is true, in spite of the fact that a few editors honestly believe in human freedom. and a few ministers truly preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The other way in which you can add strength

The other way in which you can add strength to your editorials is by having all of them that deal with economics revised in your composing-room. At the printer's case you will find men to whom the truths are clear that seem to confound you so hopelessly. "Coin clippers." you would probably call many of those men; but they know far more than you apparently know. They know that if a government is able to make a valueless piece of paper worth \$1.000, it is abundantly able to make \$0 cents' worth of sliver worth \$1.

Coin clippers, indeed! If you had been present at that great gathering last Saturday night you would have seen that the hail was not so much filled with coin clippers as with privilege clippers. And you might also have seen the fullilty of trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. If you really are a friend of the people, then you must be a foc to monopoly; and the only real foces of monopoly are those who are ready to attack monopoly in the way marked out by Henry George, and who are enlisted under the leadership of William J. Bryan.

George Fred Williams, John S. Crosby, Jerome O'Neil-when men like these open the campaign for Mr. Bryan, there will be little said about the sliver question. The battle cry of the American Colonists was not "Give us a better currency!" It was "Down with unjust taxation!"

Sir, you ought to be very sure what you are about when you assall a Williams. The Williams family is descended from Welshmen-men distinguished for intelligence, intense love of freedom and indomitable power of will.

Montclair, N. J., April 18, 1896. to your editorials is by having all of them that

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

A large and fashionable wedding yesterday afterdaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, to the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the Protestant Episcopal chaplain at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and a son of the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, this city, which was celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-ave, and Forty-fourth-at. The church was handsomely decorated with lilles and spring flowers, and while the ceremony was being performed the young couple stood under an arch of Ascension lilles. There was a great crush at the church doors, but only those having cards of admission were admitted. The seats were all occupled before the bridal party assembled in the vestibule, and the choristers came from the vestry singing "Oh, Perfect Love." Eight of the choirboys came down the middle aisle and met the moved up the aisle to the altar the choir sang the wedding music from "Lohengrin." Behind the cholrboys walked the ushers, who were Colonel M. P. Maus, aide-de-camp to Major-General Miles; Lieutenant Julian R. Lindsay, of the United States Army; Dr. Douglas F. Duval, of West Point, United States Army; Major Schuyler Schieffelin, United States Volunteers; S. Rowe Bradley, jr., Prescott

States Army; Major Schuyler Schleffelin, United States Volunteers; S. Rowe Bradley, Jr., Prescott Slade, Edward L. Patterson and Stowe Phelps, members of Troop A. Following these men, who were in uniform, came the maid of honor, Miss Cecilia Miles, daughter of Major-General Miles, and then the bride and her father.

At the chancel stood the bridegroom in the chaplain's uniform, attended by his best man, who was his brother, Raymond Shipman. The bride, a very pretty girl, looked beautiful in her gown of white satin made with tunic of point lace, the same which was worn by her mother on her wedding day. The veil of tulle was held in place by a spray of orange blossoms, and instead of a bouquet the bride carried a white bound prayer-book. The only ornament worn was the bridegroom's gift, a pendant formed of a pear-shaped pear! surrounded by diamonds. Miss Miles, the maid of honor, was attired in a gown of heliotrope crepe de chine over mauve silk, with trimmings of Renaissance lace. Her hat of mauve and white was dressed with a bunch of pansies, and she carried a bouquet. The marriage ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. Shipman, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter. The reception which followed at the home of the bride's parents, No. 802 Flith-ave., was attended only by the relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. Bradley, who assisted her daughter in receiving, wore a costume of tan-colored silk, with trimmings of lace and pale blue crepe and small blue hat.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, Major-General and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Marshall

tan-colored silk, with trimmings of lace and pale blue crepe and small blue hat.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, Major-General and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, maternal grandmother of the bride; Mrs. Maria Bradley, the bride's paternal grandmother; General and Mrs. Starring, Colonel and Mrs. Milis, Colonel and Mrs. Heine, Professor and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cuttling, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Addison M. Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Genville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Miss Sloane, Mrs. John G. Neeser, the Misses Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Ir., the Rev. and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Ir., Miss Renee Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Allend Stephen, and Mrs. Allend Mrs. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jullilard, the Misses Shipman, Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Julia Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, sr., Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Main Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright Post and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bradley, The presents, which were on view for several

Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Main Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright Post and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bradley.

The presents, which were on view for several days previous to yesterday, were, of course, beautiful. Mr. Bradley gave his daughter a handsome tlara of diamonds and several silver dishes; Mrs. Bradley presented to her daughter a collar of diamonds and an antique silver service; Mrs. M. J. Allen, the grandmother, gave a crown brooch of diamonds and pearls, also a cheet of small table sliver and a large silver salver; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, a new moon pin of diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Dickerson, a diamond butterfly; James Bryar, a pearl and diamond crescent; Mr. and Mrs. Beekman, a set of gold and silver bonbon dishes; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, a silver dish; General and Mrs. Starring, a set of antique repousse silver; Mrs. Albert Young, of Richmond, Va., a silver loving-cup; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, a silver and gold grape dish; Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bradley, green onyx and Cloisonne clock with rhinestone dial; Miss Hull, two gold dishes; Major-General and Mrs. Milea, a set of silver bonbon dishes; Cecil Landale, a cut-glass lamp; Miss Julia Clark, a silver loving-cup; F. E. Stephens, an antique lamp of bronze; General and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, a silver lewel-box; E. N. Taller, a travelling clock; Prescott Slade, a repousse berry bowl; Slowe Phelps, a cross set with amethyat; Miss Edna H. Young, a set of silver and gold spoons of all kinds, and from the United States Corps of Cadets at West Point, a magnificent silver loving-cup appropriately inscribed. After their wedding trip the young couple will make their home at West Point.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Schuyler Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lefferts, of No. 308 Lexington-ave., to Blair S. Williams, took place yesterday afternoon at Calvary Church, Fourth-ave and Twenty-first-st. clergymen were the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, and the Rev. Dr. William lace, and the veil was of tuile. Miss Jane R. Faile in a gown of pale blue tuile and a hat to match in a gown of paie blue tulle and a hat to match, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Angelica O'Connor, Miss Helen Cornell, Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, a cousin of the bride; Miss Mary Pentz, Miss May Voorhees, Miss Isabel Nash, Miss Antoinette Maciay and Miss Adele Ingersoil. They were attired alike in gowns of white crepe de chine over white silk, and hats and bouquets of forgetover white man. The ushers were Howard Kirkland, Charles Voorhees, William H. Maalay, Perry Pentz, Dominick and Rene de Russy. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ingersoil, Mrs. William Moore Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Perry Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Perry Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Albert Mr. and Mrs. Loring Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Maclay, Professor and Mrs. Hutton and Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones, sor and Mrs. Hutton and Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones.

The wedding of Miss Amanda Gillig, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gillig, of No. 7 a East Ninety-second-st., to Jacob Siegel, jr., son of the late Jacob Siegel, of this city, was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Savoy Hotel. The Rev. Nell N. McKinnon, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius of Loyola, performed the ceremony, The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed point and duchess lace and a tulle veil. Miss Emma Gillig was her sister's only attendant. Her gown Gillig was her sister's only attendant. Her gown was of pink taffeta, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Oswald Uhi was best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was followed by a dinner. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Miss. Ruppert, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. John Eichler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Heintz, Mrs. Jacob Siegel, Mrs. Ott and F. Merges.

Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, was married to David I. Gray at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of her parents, No. 2,273 Eleventh-ave. The Rev. Dr. John ents, No. 2.273 Eleventh-ave. The Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Elizabeth Miller was her sister's maid of honor and Miss May McClenahan, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Jennie Gray were the bridegroom, bridegroom was attended by his brother, George Gray, as best man. The ushers were the bridegroom's cousins, Samuel McClenahan and James McClenahan. A reception and wedding supper followed.

The passengers on the public coach Pioneer yesterday on its regular trip from the Holland House to the Ardsley Casino, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, William Sloane, J. Griffiths, Mrs. Steel and J. C. Greeves. Frederic Bronson was coachman and Mrs. Martin occupied the box seat.

The wedding of Miss Alice M. Schmidt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Schmidt, whose engage-ment to Carl Schurz Petrasch was announced in December last, will take place on Wednesday after-noon, May 10, in the Church of the Messiah, Park-ave, and Thirty-fourth-st. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage will officiate.

The date chosen for the wedding of Miss Marian Crafts, daughter of Professor James M. Crafts, of son of Edward Bell, of this city, is Thursday, May 11. the Institute of Technology, Boston, to Gordon Bell,

Jessie M. Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hollister, to the Rev. Chester J. Wilcomb. A. M. Mr. Wilcomb was graduated from Harvard in 1856 and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1858.

Miss Mabel Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miss Mabel Hollister, daughter of Mr. and George Hollister, of Rutherford, N. J., was married yesterday at 4 p. m. to Arthur Amory Houghton, of Corning, N. Y., at the First Presbyterian Church, Rutherford, by the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Bulkley, pastor emeritus of the church. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary F. Houghton, of Bufflesmaids were Miss Mary F. Houghton, of Bufflesmaids were Miss Mary F. Houghton, of Bufflesmaids were Miss Mary F. Houghton, and Miss falo, N. Y., a cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Hollister Maynard, Miss Helen Louise Maynard and Miss Louise Hollister of New-York, and Miss Gratia Buell Hollister and Miss Elizabeth Tyler Hollister, all cousins of the bride. The flower girl was Miss Eleanor-Hollister-Fark, of